

59340 and 59341. ALLIUM spp.
Liliaceæ.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by Prof. D. Bois, Museum of Natural History. Received April 26, 1924.

Introduced for horticulturists investigating the food possibilities of the genus *Allium*.

59340. ALLIUM OBLIQUUM L.

A species cultivated in Siberia as a substitute for garlic. It has a narrowly egg-shaped bulb and a stem up to 3 feet in height.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 58684.

59341. ALLIUM SUBHIRSUTUM L.

A white-flowered species from the warmer sections of the Mediterranean countries. It becomes about a foot high, with narrow, hairy margined leaves.

59342 to 59345. DIOSPYROS KAKI L. f.
Diospyraceæ. **Kaki.**

From Okitsu, Japan. Scions presented by Prof. T. Onda, director, Government Horticultural Experiment Station. Received May 2, 1924. Notes by C. C. Thomas, Bureau of Plant Industry.

These are said to be unusually hardy varieties.

59342. A large oblate persimmon, equatorial diameter 3 inches, longitudinal diameter 1½ inches, prominently quadrangular with four furrows extending upward from the blossom end. Flesh yellow, almost seedless; skin orange.

59343. An oblong conical persimmon, resembling Hachiya in shape, with a longitudinal diameter of about 3 inches and an equatorial diameter of 2½ to 3 inches. Flesh and skin lemon yellow; seeds present.

59344. The fruit of this variety is oblate and noticeably quadrangular with four prominent furrows extending from the blossom end upward toward the angles. The equatorial diameters are about equal, 3 by 3 inches; the longitudinal diameter is 1½ to 2 inches. Seeds are present. The flesh is yellow and the skin orange.

59345. A large, oblate persimmon somewhat angular. The equatorial diameter is 4 inches and the longitudinal 2 inches. The flesh is seedless and yellow; the skin is orange.

59346 to 59351. ALLIUM spp. Liliaceæ.

From Dorpat, Estonia. Seeds presented by the director, Botanical Garden, University of Dorpat. Received April 30, 1924.

A collection of *Alliums* secured for horticulturists investigating the food possibilities of the genus.

59346. ALLIUM ALBIDUM Fisch.

A species with clustered oblong bulbs, very narrow semiterete leaves, and white or yellowish white flowers. Native to southern Russia.

59347. ALLIUM ANGULOSUM L.

A rather variable species, distributed from eastern Europe through Siberia in dry rocky places. It is usually a low plant with narrow leaves and a hemispherical head of lilac-purple flowers.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 58675.

59348. ALLIUM LIBANI Boiss.

A species with very narrow, wavy leaves and a dense umbel of straw-colored flowers. It is about 4 inches in height and grows wild in the mountains of southern Palestine.

59349. ALLIUM LINEARE L.

A Siberian species with very narrow flat leaves and yellowish white flowers.

59346 to 59351—Continued.**59350. ALLIUM SACCOLIFERUM Maxim.**

An erect, red-flowered species, 2 feet or more in height, with triangular, sharp-pointed leaves. Native to the southern Amur region, Siberia.

59351. ALLIUM VICTORIALIS L.

One of the most distinct species of European *Alliums*, with stems about a foot and a half high and leaves resembling those of the lily-of-the-valley. The white or greenish white flowers are produced in May.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 58691.

59352 to 59355.

From Cambridge, England. Seeds presented by the director of the Botanical Garden, University of Cambridge. Received April 26, 1924.

Introduced for the use of forage-crop specialists.

59352. ASTRAGALUS CHINENSIS L. f. Fabaceæ.

An erect, herbaceous plant, native to China, with smooth slender stems, elliptic-obtuse leaflets, and pendulous, few-flowered racemes.

59353. BRACHYPODIUM JAPONICUM Miquel. Poaceæ. **Grass.**

A tall coarse grass with rough leaves and large flower spikes about 6 inches long. Native to sandy places in Japan.

59354. PANICUM BULBOSUM H. B. K. Poaceæ. **Grass.**

A bulbous-rooted, caespitose Mexican grass with erect stems 3 or 4 feet in height and narrow long-pointed leaves.

59355. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper (*Glycine hispida* Maxim.). Fabaceæ. **Soy bean.****59356. SPONDOGONA SALICIFOLIA (L.) House** (*Dipholis salicifolia* A. DC.). Sapotaceæ.

From San Manuel, Oriente, Cuba. Seeds presented by Dr. Mario Calvino, Estación Experimental y Escuela Agrícola. Received April 26, 1924.

Cuya, or *Jocuma blanca*. This is a beautiful, showy, evergreen, native tree; it is drought resistant, thrives in calcareous soils, and is a rapid grower. I consider it an excellent ornamental and shade tree for tropical regions. (Calvino.)

59357. VICIA MICHAUXII Spreng. Fabaceæ. **Vetch.**

From Ariana near Tunis, Tunisia, Africa. Seeds presented by F. Boeuf, chief, Botanical Service. Received April 30, 1924.

A creeping or climbing annual vetch, native to Syria, with very narrow leaflets, light-yellow flowers, and hairy pods about an inch long. Secured for department agronomists for trial as a green-manure and forage plant.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55547.

59358 to 59360.

From Groningen, Netherlands. Seeds presented by the director, Botanical Gardens. Received April 26, 1924. Introduced for trial by forage-crop specialists.

59358. ARRHENATHERUM ERIANTHUM Boiss. and Reut. Poaceæ. **Grass.**

A tall, perennial grass, native to Spain, with flat leaf blades and dense erect panicles.

59359. CALAMAGROSTIS LANCEOLATA Roth. Poaceæ. **Grass.**

A perennial, moisture-loving grass, 2 to 4 feet high, with limp, very narrow leaves, drooping panicles, and creeping rhizomes with long stolons. Native to western Europe.